

If we have our own row we will do well. We can afford to differ on local affairs—such as the fence law—but we cannot afford to be divided on State matters. Some say that I passed the fence law, but I had nothing to do with it. Your County was the first to adopt the system of primary elections, be governed by its result, and allow no independents to run. Independents may sometimes be good men, but now they are our worst enemies. Be united in this grand movement, and send your best men to the Legislature. I urge you to be united. Do this, and you will find South Carolina immovably redeemed. I urge you to do it as the one thing most important.—Extract from Gov. Hampton's speech at Anderson.

Gov. Hampton has appointed Mr. T. W. Russell, of Easley Station, Treasurer of Pickens County. The appointment was asked for by a very large number of the citizens of that County, and gives very general satisfaction. Mr. Russell is an intelligent and thoroughly competent and suitable gentleman for the position.

The Edgefield Advertiser says the cry throughout that County is: "Straight-Out Democracy—Party Unity—Down With Independents—Primary Elections—and Hampton Forever!" Edgefield and Anderson are in full sympathy in the coming canvass, and glorious victories await the Democracy in each of these Counties.

The Tax Act passed by the late Legislature provides for the collection of one-half of the tax levied between the first of May and the first of June, and the other half between the first of October and the first of November, with the privilege of paying all in October, with the addition of five per cent. on the first half due. This action of the Legislature was very considerate for the people, and presents a striking contrast between a government of our own people and one of the radicals. The radicals never indulged the tax-payers.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor, held in Columbia last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. S. Moorman, Newberry, Past Grand Dictator; W. A. Clark, Columbia, Grand Dictator; S. W. Perin, Abbeville, Grand Vice Dictator; W. J. Dargan, Greenville, Grand Assistant Dictator; J. S. Conner, Winnsboro, Grand Chaplain; E. M. Lipscomb, Ninety-Six, Grand Guide; George W. Holland, Newberry, Grand Reporter; J. T. Robertson, Abbeville, Grand Treasurer; L. B. Johnson, Walhalla, Grand Guardian; J. G. Cunningham, Anderson, Grand Sentinel. Grand Trustees—M. A. Carlisle, Newberry; W. R. Jones, Yorkville, and Dr. George Howe, Columbia.

The House of Representatives has been in a dilemma for some weeks past over the settlement of the Doorkeeper question. While the Democrats were debating how to dispose of the charges against Doorkeeper Polk, the radicals came in with a proposition to elect General Shields, of Mexican war fame. This necessitated a Democratic caucus, which resulted in the nomination of General Field, an ex-Confederate officer. When the nomination was presented to the House, it was furiously attacked by the enemies of the peace of the nation, led by Beasly Butler and the less gifted, though equally venomous, Hale, of Maine. These men opened up a vigorous fight against General Field, and the radicals staged a general, attempted to fight the late war over again. The Beasly, in his ravings, asserted that General Field ought to have been hung, and that he and all ex-Confederates are only living by the grace of the Republican party. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, literally demolished Butler and his allies, and General Field was elected Doorkeeper. The line of fight adopted by Butler & Co. would have done for political capital five years ago, but the day for such contemptible demagoguery has past. The Democrats, however, displayed weakness and fear by afterwards voting General Shields a position upon the retired list with the pay of General of the army.

McEvoy's Disclosures.

To-morrow, the 19th inst., is the day appointed for the execution of McEvoy, the murderer of Col. Gregg, of Aiken. The frequent postponements of the day have induced the belief that he will yet escape the terrors of the gallows, and the people of the whole State are anxious to see the result of the efforts now being made to secure his pardon, or at least the commutation of his death sentence. Since the last appointed day for his execution, he has confessed to some knowledge of the murder of W. E. Sawyer, Jr., in 1874, in Aiken County. He states that he had nothing to do with the murder, but that he knew one Solomon Aultman was one of the murderers. Aultman was arrested and brought back to this State from Bartow County, Ga., and upon reaching Aiken jail and being confronted by McEvoy he admitted his guilt, and implicated as his confederates in the deed Elijah D. Watson, of Ninety Six, and Milton A. Watson, of Johnston's, in Edgefield County. The Watsons are first cousins. They have been arrested, but deny any guilt in the matter. The Columbia Register, in speaking of this affair, says:

Our informant, a gentleman who arrived in Columbia yesterday, and who is well acquainted with the accused parties, states that Aultman, who is quite a young man—not 30 years of age yet—says that since the commission of the crime Aultman's hair has turned from a craven blackness to be as white as cotton, and that he says that day or night, since the commission of the bloody deed, he has never had a moment's peace of mind; that the murdered young man has been ever before him, whether sleeping or awake; like Banquo's ghost, he would not down, and now that he has confessed his participation in the foul murder, he feels greatly relieved in body and mind.

Upon this showing, the counsel of McEvoy is attempting once more to secure a modification of his sentence, and the doomed man is not without his sym-

pathizers. It is also claimed that there were facts connected with the murder of Col. Gregg which were not developed on the trial of McEvoy which ought to secure his commutation, if not a full pardon. As to the latter ground, of course we cannot tell the merits it may possess, but the facts ought to be well established, and of a very aggravated nature to justify setting aside the verdict of the Court in his case. Of course, it is very much to be regretted that any human being has to be hung, but as long as this penalty is imposed by law upon murderers, it should be enforced where the case is made out. There is no use of having such a penalty if it is not to be executed. If McEvoy can show circumstances to induce the Governor to extend clemency to him, the people of the whole State will no doubt be gratified, but if he is executed, it will be after the most ample care and thought has been bestowed upon his case by the Courts and the Governor, and the sentence of the law must stand approved.

NORTHERN VISITORS.

Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, our able and faithful representative in Congress, is in our State at this time accompanying a committee of Northern capitalists who are making a prospecting tour of South Carolina with a view of locating in our State. They are examining the water power of our rivers, and also tracts of land suitable for the cultivation of extensive vineyards. Hon. B. F. Crayton, President of the State Agricultural Fair Association, has invited these gentlemen to pay him a visit and take a view of Anderson County, and it is probable they will accept and spend perhaps a day or two in our midst. Our people will be pleased to receive a visit from them, and would be doubly pleased to have them select this County for their location.

TIMID DEMOCRATS.

The House of Representatives last week dismissed the protest of Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, against R. H. Cain, colored, who claims to represent that District in Congress. This action ends the case, and seats Cain. The result of the contest is a surprise to our people, and occasions very unfavorable comment upon the course pursued by the Northern Democrats in the House. A special committee was appointed from the House in 1876 to investigate affairs in this State. This committee came down here, took testimony and reported that Federal interference and the prevailing violence in the low-country had prevented a fair election for members of Congress and Presidential Electors. Relying upon this testimony, Mr. O'Connor, who was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second District, filed his protest and sought to have a new election ordered. The committee, however, refused to consider the testimony taken by the special committee, holding that there was no part of the case of O'Connor vs. Cain, and this practically decided the case in favor of the dusky Congressman. The News and Courier has collated some precedents showing that the decision of the committee was contrary to custom, and that the Democrats have strained a point to prevent the proper representative of the Second District from obtaining his seat. It says:

Twenty precedents were cited showing where Congress had, between the years 1862 and 1874, vacated the seats of majority candidates, and sent them back to the people upon testimony taken by a committee of Congress. The cases of Wallace and Simpson and Hoge and Reed, from this State, it was shown, were heard and decided upon testimony taken by a committee of Congress, as also in the case of Hunt and Sheldon from Louisiana. The Republican party in Louisiana over the Democratic candidate, with over 6,000 majority, the seat upon its own motion, founded upon the testimony taken by a committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana. Seven other cases were cited in argument to show where Congress had, of its own motion, without notification of contest or memorial from the electors, ordered the election to be sent back to the people. This was the law by which the Republican party had tried and decided all cases involving the rights of Democratic candidates for fourteen years, from the first Congress that met after the opening of the war down to 1874, when the Democrats went into power again.

Thus it will be seen that from fear and lack of unanimity, the Democrats in Congress are making themselves objects of contempt by fearing to claim their rights, or decide any case upon its merits where a colored man is concerned. This continual fear of the negro on the part of Democrats is disgusting to the whole country, and the Congressmen who are servile and time-serving enough to yield to it should be kept at home hereafter in order to relieve them from the decision of such dangerous (?) questions.

The recent meeting of the Doctors in Greenville was a most pleasant occasion, and convened a large attendance of the medical fraternity from all parts of the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, Dr. S. S. Marshall, of Greenville; First Vice President, Dr. F. L. Parker, Charleston; Second Vice President, Dr. J. J. DuBose, Edgefield; Third Vice President, Dr. J. J. Horton, Kershaw; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. D. Fraser, Charleston; Recording Secretary, Dr. A. S. Hydrick, Orangeburg. Delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. F. F. Gary, Abbeville; S. Baruch, Kershaw; W. T. Russell, Spartanburg; J. F. M. Geddings, Charleston; W. H. Nardin, Anderson; George E. Trescott, Greenville; T. E. Todd, Laurens; Thompson Simons, Charleston; J. M. Thompson, Newberry; W. H. Geddings, Aiken; E. D. Heinisch, Columbia; O. B. Mayer, Newberry. Alternates: Drs. J. A. Robinson, Abbeville; T. T. Earle, Greenville; M. J. Dantzer, Orangeburg; H. M. Stuart, Beaufort; R. F. Diver, Anderson; E. F. S. Rowley, Greenville; George Howe, Columbia; J. F. Pearce, Marion; A. A. Moore, Camden; C. H. Ladd, Winnsboro; J. H. Huguen, Sumter; C. C. Laurens, Charleston.

It is stated that ex-Governor Brown has made a contract with the State of Georgia to lease all the convicts in the Penitentiary, on terms that will give the State a profit of \$25,000 a year. The State has never had a more even better deal. Why cannot South Carolina make some such arrangement as this with somebody somewhere, so as to relieve the people of the frightful expense of keeping up a boarding-house for the benefit of vicious negroes and worthless whites?—News and Courier.

TWEED FREE AT LAST.

William Marcy Tweed, familiarly known as Boss Tweed, the ex-chief of the Tammany Party in New York, and for years the head and controlling spirit of the corrupt ring which robbed the people of that city of millions of dollars, died on last Friday at noon in his room in Ludlow Street Jail, in New York, where he was serving out his term of sentence for his conduct which made him one of the most famous men in America. Mr. Tweed was born in New York in 1823, the son of an honest chair maker, but in early youth he displayed an aversion to his parental calling, and after a limited education began life as a bookkeeper, but gradually rose until he became the head of the great Tammany Party in the city of New York, by means of which position he controlled the city government, both as to officers and finances. During his sway the tax-payers of the city were robbed of millions of dollars, and Tweed rolled in the luxury of ill-gotten wealth until the hand of justice overtook his crimes, and upon a number of indictments he was convicted and sent to prison for a long term of years. Some two years ago he escaped from prison and went to Europe, but was captured and brought back to his prison in New York, where he remained until last Friday, when death gave him release from the incarceration which his crime brought upon him. In his dying moments he said: "I have tried to do some good, if I have not had good luck. I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me." At the last he exclaimed, "I hope they will be satisfied, now, they have got me!" and his spirit passed from earth forever.

Poor Tweed! His is the history of many humbler individuals, except that it is acted upon a grander scale. Born poor, but too proud, or at least disinclined to work, yet possessing all the desire to rise which can be found in the most ambitious, there was but one way in which he could achieve the money he desired, and that was to take and appropriate money which did not belong to him. It was theft in the case of Tweed as much as it is in the humbler thief who robs a chicken coop or a meat-house, and finally brought him to the level of the petty thief. Tweed's tragic end has brought forth for him sympathy from many people who blame the law for inflicting its penalties upon him, but we cannot perceive any justification for such a sentiment. Of course, every Christian, every moralist, and every humanitarian, will be sorry for Tweed, and will regret that he so far strayed from the path of honor and of right, but further than this it is not safe for public sympathy to follow him. He was a criminal—had stolen the public money raised by taxation from the toiling thousands of New York, and while we look upon his misfortunes, who can see the ruin he has wrought before his downfall? Who knows how many widows and helpless women his oppressions have caused to lose their homes and their property under high tax sales? Where a man transgresses the law it is a false morality to spend our sympathies upon him. The law-abiding citizens of a country are entitled to the highest protection, and their lives and property can only be secured by punishing crime, whether it be committed in high or low places. Public sentiment should be based upon the standard of justice, and this sickly sentimentality, which cannot bear to have a rogue punished for fear that it will not be pleasant to him, should be discarded.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The State Democratic Executive Committee, at its last meeting, made the following recommendations to the Democratic party of the State upon the subject of primary elections, with which all of our citizens are familiar from the election we held to nominate candidates in the last canvass:

1. Aspirants for the position of candidates should be announced individually in any mode deemed proper by themselves or their friends, but should be placed distinctly before the Democratic party on their own merits, and not as the candidate of any organized body of Democrats.

2. Each aspirant for the position of candidate, when he accepts the nomination so made, shall immediately notify the County Chairman in writing of the fact, and in the same communication state that he is a member of some local club, and subscribe to the following pledge: "I agree to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any other source than the regularly constituted Democratic organization."

3. At least five days before the primary election, the County Chairman shall notify the Democratic Clubs of the aspirants who have thus qualified themselves for the position of candidate, and votes cast for any other person or persons shall not be counted.

4. On the day fixed for the primary election, each local club shall hold an election for candidates of the Democratic party, and report the result in writing under the signature of the manager to the County Chairman. At this election none but members of the local clubs shall vote, and each member before being allowed to vote shall take the following pledge: "I solemnly affirm that I am a duly enrolled member of this Democratic Club, and I have the right to vote, and that I will abide by and sustain all nominations made by the Democratic party, whether for Federal, State or county officers."

5. Upon the following day, the County Chairman and at least two members of the County Executive Committee shall assemble at its county seat, and aggregate the votes reported, and before sundown declare the candidates selected.

6. No one shall be declared the nominee of the party unless he shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in the primary election.

A few persons would regard this as prosperity. But it would not be prosperity any more than the famine of a country is prosperity. Scarcity is a misfortune, because it means high prices for those who have to buy; and abundance is good fortune, for it means cheapness and comfort. It is true, there are a great many idle persons in the country—more than there have been for years—probably more than there ever were before; and this is a misfortune that cannot be overlooked. But it is a fact, which unquestionable statistics demonstrate, that notwithstanding the presence of this great body of unemployed persons, we are supporting ourselves and selling abroad \$170,000,000 more values than we buy, showing that we are paying debts to that amount every year, whereas eight years ago we were buying and going in debt for \$100,000,000 per annum more than we sold. Our present situation exacts frugality in all departments of family expenditure; but frugality is a virtue, which, if we do not learn it now, we must another. It is assisting us to get out of debt and make a living at the same time—and this, if not growing rich, is certainly doing well.

PRESBYTERY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CLINTON, S. C., April 13, 1878. The Presbytery of South Carolina convened at this place on the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. The body organized by the election of Rev. J. O. Lindsay Moderator, with Rev. W. P. Jacobs Assistant Clerk, and Rev. S. L. Morris Assistant Secretary.

R. A. Fair and E. B. Stewart, ministers, and R. A. Wardlaw and Dr. Wm. Dorroh, elders, have been elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, with Rev. H. McLees and Dr. Adger, and Elders R. S. Finney and Dr. Hart, alternates. The Assembly meets in Knoxville, Tennessee, in May next, and will have important business to transact, in considering and determining the character of the new Book of Church Order.

The pastoral relation between the Churches of New Harmony, Mt. Tabor and Antioch and Rev. R. P. Jacobs was dissolved, and a certificate of dismission granted to Bro. Jacobs to the Charleston Presbytery.

Calls for the pastoral services of Rev. Dr. Adger were made by Roberts' Church, Mt. Zion Church, Hopewell (Pendleton) Church, and Nazareth Beaver Dam Church. Washington Street Church (Greenville) presented a call for the pastoral services of Rev. McNall, and upon his acceptance of the call, arrangements were made for his installation the second Sabbath in May.

Dr. Adger declined with great reluctance the call from Townville Church, and asked to retain the call from Roberts', Hopewell (Pendleton) and Mt. Zion, till the next meeting of Presbytery, in the meantime serving those churches as requested.

Presbytery resolved to hear the trial sermon of Brother Brownlee on Saturday at 12 o'clock, preparatory to his licensure. The new Book of Church Order has received the careful consideration of Presbytery, and some progress has been made in adopting it. The Presbytery evidently shows a disposition to cling as closely as possible to the forms of the old Book, in making the necessary changes.

Rev. A. E. Norris, of Anderson, preached his trial sermon for licensure on Friday night. He and Mr. Brownlee, of Abbeville, will be licensed to preach by this Presbytery. Mr. Norris' trial sermon made a very favorable impression on the Presbytery. In addition to its intrinsic value, as a theological production, it was delivered in an unusually clear and impressive manner. From the first to the last his enunciation was clear and distinct, and every word could be distinctly heard. This is a great accomplishment in a young minister, and we predict for our young friend a successful career.

Messrs. Frierson, of Anderson, and Craig, of Laurens, were examined as candidates for the ministry, and received under the care of Presbytery. These young brethren were carefully examined as to their knowledge of experimental religion, which was entirely satisfactory. Clinton is situated on a beautiful plateau of land immediately on the Laurens Road. This road is in running order to a point about two and a half miles below Laurens C. H. The farming lands around Clinton lie remarkably well, and are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. Judging from appearances, however, we think the cultivation of grasses would be entirely successful. All along the streets of Clinton the ground is covered with a natural growth of grass, luxuriant and tender. The farmers in this part of the State greatly need a stock, or "no fence," law, and if the experiment in Anderson proves successful, no doubt the system will spread over the entire farming region of the State.

The Thornwell Orphanage is located at this place, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Jacobs and his wife. The building is a large stone structure, of some fifteen or eighteen rooms, with necessary outbuildings. There are nineteen orphans in the institution, which, with Mr. Jacob's own children, make a little family of twenty-four. The government is paternal—all being as one family. Most of the present inmates hail from the County of Abbeville.

Anderson has had one or two representations, though there are none at present in the institution from that County. The Presbyterian Church at Anderson has furnished one of the rooms in a very comfortable but plain set of furniture. Another Church in Charleston has furnished another room. Mr. Jacobs has a printing office in connection with the institution, and publishes a monthly paper, all the work done by the boys. Four hours of each day is allotted to domestic labor—the boys to work the patches, get firewood, &c., the girls to perform the duties of the housekeeping department. The institution well deserves all the patronage bestowed on it.

At a meeting of the corporations of the above railroad company, under the charter granted at the late session of the Legislature of this State, is called to convene at Lowndesville on Wednesday, the 8th of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full meeting of the corporations is very important, and it is hoped that every one will endeavor to be present.

JAMES M. LATIMER, Esq., President pro tem.

GEN. CHARLES W. FIELD.

A Sketch of His Life and Military Career from an Impartial Hand.

General Charles W. Field was born in Wood County, Kentucky, in 1818, and is consequently 60 years old. His parents were from Culpeper, Virginia, where there are still many of the family. In Kentucky Henry Clay took a great fancy to young Field, and the whole family were his warm and true friends of "Harry of the West." In 1845 Field was appointed to West Point through the influence of ex-President Andrew Jackson. He graduated in 1849, and was assigned to the Second Dragoons, Colonel Harvey. In 1855 he was promoted to lieutenant in a regiment of the Cavalry, and was assigned to the Cavalry of that institution. Here he remained until 1861, when the war between the States admonished him that he must take sides. He followed and cast his lot with the South. Going to Richmond he tendered his services to the Confederacy and was assigned to command the cavalry school of instruction, near Richmond. Shortly afterwards he was given command of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. At the second battle of Manassas he was made chief of the general for gallant and meritorious conduct, but the battle cost him a wound which came very near taking his life. It is said that no general officer in the war received so severe a wound and recovered. He was confined to his bed for nearly a year. In February, 1864, he again took the field as major general, and was given command of Hood's old division, in Longstreet's corps. He made a very gallant and capable general of division, and is nearly always spoken of with praise in Lee's official reports.

A Southern historian speaks of him as a brave and brilliant officer in the closing days of the rebellion: "It was in the last days of the Confederacy that Field's division shone in its greatest and most peculiar glory. To the very day of surrender it was remarkable that this body of troops was in prime condition, compact and brilliant, partaking of none of the disorganization around it, animated by its glorious memories and retaining its arms and spirits to the last."

A short time after the surrender, Gen. Field himself wrote: "I am proud of my division, always was, but never so proud of it as on that black 9th of April, when, for the first time on the retreat, our army was all together, and I could compare their solidly appearance and numbers and bearing with the wrecks about me." He surrendered nearly 5,000 men. During the memorable retreat his division was the rear guard. At the time of surrender, Gen. Field relates the following incident: Gen. Meade, whose army was in the rear, sent a request to Gen. Field to conduct him through his lines to Gen. Lee, who was a mile in front. As Meade, at the head of his staff, passed the line, Field's division was gathered along the route in squads, attracted by the spectacle. The two generals were side by side, conversing, when Gen. Meade turned to Field, with the remark, "Your troops are very complimentary to me." "How so?" asked Gen. Field. "Why, they say you look like a rebel," said Gen. Meade. "To be sure I do," replied Gen. Meade. "Any people who have shown the courage and spirit you have must have their admirers everywhere."

Since the war Gen. Field has been floating about, some of the time in Georgia in the insurance business, and often in Virginia with his relatives and those of his wife. He lived a few years in Egypt, having a command in the Egyptian army, but returned to this country to spend his declining years and the better to educate his children.

AN EXCITED CARPET-BAGGER.

J. Madison Wells Taking the Administration to Task—An Interview with Secretary Sherman, Interpreted with "Cuss Words."

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1878. J. Madison Wells, who is here to induce the President to appoint General Anderson to the vacant Collectorship of New Orleans, paid a visit to Secretary Sherman at the Treasury Department yesterday, and in the course of the interview took occasion to give Mr. Sherman a piece of his mind as to the indifference, if not coldness and cruelty, with which he and General Anderson had been treated by the administration during their recent incarceration in New Orleans. It is said that the interview was quite acrimonious, at least on the ex-Governor's part. When he had reproached Secretary Sherman with having abandoned him to his enemies, the latter official is represented to have pleaded that he had done what he could for him in his troubles.

"Did we not give you the moral sympathy and support of the letter which General Garfield, Senator Stanley Matthews and General White united with me in writing to you?" asked Mr. Sherman.

"Oh, hang your letter writing! There were half a dozen better things you could have done for us, and as for your moral sympathy, if it was deep enough to reach to hell and back, it would not have taken General Anderson and me out of jail," was the angry response.

"But you said we have done in the matter?" queried Mr. Sherman. "Oh, if the President had said but a word to Nicholas it would have saved us all the misery of staying in prison. A line from Hayes would have done the business. As for writing letters, you might have written to the kind of men who would not have been worth any more than so much waste paper."

The interview continued in this vein for quite a while, and was conducted at times in so loud a key that the voices penetrated to the adjoining chambers, the language of ex-Governor Wells being, as one listener describes it, freely interspersed with "cuss words."

Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

Tobacco.

The tobacco crop would be remunerative to a limited extent in this section of country, were it not for some ill-advised laws of Congress restricting the sale to "licensed dealers in leaf tobacco," under a penalty. This is manifestly an unwarranted usurpation of power on the part of the law makers, under the guise of regulating trade and commerce. And while it may have the effect of controlling the traffic in a specific article, and directing its trade in a particular channel, it cripples the native resources of the farmer, who should be left free to produce and utilize any crop his land will produce most profitably. The producer has a plot of ground that will pay him best in a tobacco crop, but because the "best government the world ever saw" thinks he should dispose of the products of his labor, to a certain class of merchants with a monopoly of prices, he has no assurance that he can obtain for his crop a fair compensation. He must sell to one favored class of merchants at such prices as they may dictate. He cannot even sell to a local consumer, which would encourage the laborer and remunerate the toil-worn care of the pro-

ducer. But we shall be told that tobacco is a luxury, and therefore a fit product for exclusive legislation. And suppose that it is so; does that fact authorize one set of men to exclude another set of men of equal rights entirely from its use? Every man has the prescriptive right to cultivate and use what he pleases, so long as the use and cultivation does not interfere with the rights of others. And surely the farmer ought to be allowed to indulge in an innocent luxury to which he may take a fancy without hindrance from those who ought to be his protectors.

But we did not set out to write an article on the growth and sale of tobacco, any further than to bring to the notice of our farmers the restrictions placed upon them by their representatives in Congress, that were. The following was written in answer to certain enquiries as to the legality of raising and selling the raw tobacco, which we copy to serve a similar purpose with many of our enquiring readers:

We are informed by United States Revenue Collector Brayton, through the United States District Attorney, that the law does not limit the quantity of tobacco raised by any one planter, and that the destruction of any growing crop by any parties whatsoever is a trespass and punishable as such. As to the disposal of the raw article the law requires that it be sold only to licensed dealers in leaf tobacco who pay a license of not less than \$500.—News and Courier.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The officers and men of different Companies nominate Captain J. C. Jones as a candidate for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Western Cavalry Regiment, and we ask the support of the several Companies to this nomination, as he is a man of some experience in war, both as a private and as an officer.

W. T. DEAN, 1st Lieut. Veterans. A. N. SANDERS, 1st Lieut. Savannah. J. L. BAYAS, Capt. Dent Cavalry.

The many friends of Capt. J. P. Cox respectfully announce his name as a candidate for Major of the Western Cavalry Regiment at the ensuing election.

The members of the Bowling Green Light Dragoons respectfully nominate I. E. Campbell for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eastern Regiment of Cavalry of Anderson County.

At a meeting of the officers of the various military companies of the Western Cavalry Division of Anderson County, the following gentlemen were nominated for Field Officers for said Division:

For Colonel—A. E. Walters. For Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. Garrison. For Major—Belton Watson. C. B. GILMER, Secretary.

SHALLOW FORD, April 2, 1878. We, the undersigned commissioned officers of the 10th Cavalry, hereby nominate Mr. J. C. GANT as a candidate for Colonel of the Western Division of Cavalry. We make this nomination on account of the field being left open to any person seeing proper to run.

For Colonel—Capt. M. P. Trumble. For Lieutenant-Colonel—Capt. A. M. Guyton. For Major—Capt. J. N. Vandiver. Very respectfully, A. R. CAMPBELL, Orderly Sergeant.

The following named gentlemen are respectfully nominated for Field Officers in the Cavalry Regiment for the Eastern Division of Anderson County, for the election to be held on the second Saturday in April:

For Colonel—George W. Miller. For Lieutenant-Colonel—W. D. Garrison. For Major—Elias McGee. This election will take place on the second Saturday in April at 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., at the various points designated by the captains of each company.

FOR SALE. A BULL.

Can be seen at Farm of E. A. BELL. April 18, 1878.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having retired from the office of Judge of the First Circuit, has resumed the Practice of the Law in the Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville, which constitute the Eighth Judicial Circuit of this State. Business is respectfully solicited for the County of Abbeville, and in the United States Courts for the District of South Carolina.

All matters committed to his charge will receive prompt and faithful attention. He may be addressed or consulted at his old office, Anderson, S. C.

April 18, 1878. J. P. REED.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to sign for two Seal Notes—one signed by J. K. Brazear for one hundred and fifty dollars, made payable to E. S. Pepper, bearer; the other for the sum of five hundred dollars, bearing date April 1, 1875, with a credit of two hundred dollars, dated December 4, 1875, the two signed by John J. Brazear, and made payable to E. S. Pepper or bearer. That the said Notes have been paid in full, and the makers have the receipt. The Notes are now in the possession of John J. Cooley, at Williamston, who refuses to deliver them up, notwithstanding he knows them to have been paid. And the undersigned will enforce the delivery of said Notes for cancellation.

J. K. BRAZEAR, Esq. April 18, 1878.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In the District Court—In Bankruptcy. In Re: William A. Neal, Ex. Parte R. Tozer. THIS is to give notice that an Order was issued by the Court by Hon. Judge George S. Bryan, bearing date 2nd April, 1878, appointing the Estate of William A. Neal, Bankrupt, in pursuance whereof a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to examine their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, Newberry, S. C., before C. G. Jager, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D., 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. G. JAGER, Register in Bankruptcy. April 18, 1878.

276 Men and Boys Wanted! To buy HATS of value 25c. to \$4.00 each. Call soon if you are a HAT MAN. A. B. TOWERS & CO. April 4, 1878.

F. W. WAGENER & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.

COTTON FACTORS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS. Agents for the Celebrated Hook Cotton Tie. Agents for the Oriental Gun Powder Company. Agents for the California Vinegar Company. Agents for the Georgia Grange Fertilizer. Agents for Old Crow Whiskey. In addition to our Cotton and Naval Store Department, we have established a Country Produce Department, for which we solicit shipments. April 18, 1878.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have in Store a complete assortment of Goods in our line, consisting in part of— A Nice Line of Spring and Summer Prints, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings at prices lower than ever was known before. Ticking from 10c. to 50c. per yard.

Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns—Our Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns, made in Columbus, Ga., are the best goods in that line that can be had. Colors warranted.

Hosiery, &c.—A good assortment of English and American Hosiery and Notions. Boots and Shoes—Persons in need of a good Shoe or Boot will please call on us. It is not economy to buy a shoddy Shoe. Flour—Best Tennessee Flour. Buckwheat Flour at 5c. per lb.

New Orleans Molasses, common to the best. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron and Nails.

IN FANCY GROCERIES, We have Mince Meat, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Apple and Quince Butter, Corn Starch, Flavoring Extracts, Fresh Soda Crackers, Canned Goods, and other things too numerous to mention.

Potware—Another lot of that cheap Potware. French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Buggy Materials, Manila Rope, Crockery, China and Glassware, Lamp Goods and Chandeliers, something new and nice. Woodenware—Trays, Churns, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Fish, Hardware, Bacon, Lard, Garden Seeds, Kerosene Oil. A nice assortment of Wall Papering. To arrive this week Cashmere, Tweeds and Linen Goods.

We solicit the attention of Cash Buyers and all of our friends and customers, to our Stock and Prices. We do not say we will sell Goods lower